



eve.
Pa.
Ri.
Ebo.
ome.





Reverendus in Christo Pater,
ac Dom. Dom. Thomas Du-
nelmensis Episcopus.

	{	Ætatis	95.
Obiit Anno	{	Episcopatus	44.
	{	Salutis	1659.

THE
LIFE
OF
Dr. THOMAS MORTON,
Late Bishop of
DURESME.

Begun by R. B. Secre-
tary to his Lordship.

AND

Finished by *Joseph Nash* D. D.
his Lordships Chaplain.

Joseph T O R K, *Bromhead,*

Printed by Stephen Bulkley,

and are to be sold by *Francis*

Mawbarne, 1669.

1813.



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D





To the Christian
Reader.

I Am not altogether.
ignorant that the Life
of this Reverend,
truely-religious, and
learned Prelate (my dear
Master Doct^r Thomas
Morton, late Bishop of
Duresme, hath been Writ-

A 4 ten

To the Reader.

*ten by a Reverend Divine
Dr. John Barwick (by
the most gracious favour of
King Charles our present
Soveraigne) promoted first
to the Deanary of Dur-
ham; and after of Saint
Pauls London, lately de-
funct (having been his
Lordships Chaplain) toge-
ther with a pious Sermon
thereunto annexed, which
he Preached at the Fune-
ralls of the said Bishop :
And I much rejoyced that
he*

To the Readers

he had taken the pains to
Publish it in Print. But
here I must make bold to
manifest, That albeit he
had been his Lordships
Chaplain; yet was it in his
decrep old Age, when he
had been reduced to a Pri-
vate Life, being cast out of
that plentiful Estate of
the Bishoprick of Du-
resme, to which he had
been advanced by that glo-
rious Martyr King Charles
the First.

Where-

To the Reader.

*Whereupon I, who had
been his Servant and Se-
cretary for the space of 50.
years (& quod excurrit)
being quite outed of such
Offices and employment, as
I had under his Lordship,
by these late woefull and
destructive Times ; did
think with my selfe, that I
could not better bestow
some part of my still-decay-
ing old Age, then in recol-
lecting and laying together
some such memorable par-
ticlars,*

To the Reader.

particulars, as I had observed
(of his Life) during my
attendance on his Lordship;
which thing I then under-
took, and having finished
it, after my rude Stile; I
sent it up to his Lordship,
(then, though unwillingly,
sojourning in Hartford-
shire) for that I would at-
tempt nothing in that kind,
without his liking and ap-
probation. And to his
Lordship it was committed,
and with him left; but by
him

To the Reader.

him the less minded, for that his thoughts were upwards, and Heavenly fixed. And here (as it seemeth) Dr. Barwick, who then and there attended on his Lordship, as Chaplain, did furnish himself with such passages, as (after) he had use of in the Writing of his Life, whereof he could not be better Informed.

And because my Narration extended not further then till (about) the late unhappy

To the Reader.

unhappy and miserable
breach between our late
most gracious and Sacred
Soveraigne, and that most
wretched, (so called) Par-
liament, (which fell out to
His Majesties eternall Ho-
nour, and their perpetuall
shame:) I therefore con-
sulted with a Learned and
Reverend Doctor^a, who
then gave attendance on
his Lordship (lodging in
Durham-House in the
Strand London) being
one

^a Doctor
Joseph
Naylor,
Preben-
dary of
Durham,
and Re-
ctor of
Sedgfield
very late-
ly deceas-
ed.

To the Reader.

one of his Lordships Chap-
lains, and requested him
to set Pen to Paper, and
to Write what he had fur-
ther Observed (upon this
Subject) in those most dif-
ficult and funebrious times.
Unto which Motion, he
most willingly condescend-
ed, (such was the Love
and Honour which he bore
to his late Master and
liberall Patron) as will
plainly appeare by his
Narrative herewith, i
th

To the Reader.

the end adjoyned. And
herewith I thought good
to acquaint thee, Christi-
an Reader : And so
Farewell.

R. B.

Errata.

Page 24. l. 12. for Dialact, r. Dialect. p.
28 l. 6. for gradus, r. gradu. p. 31. l. 17.
for Marthes, r. Marches. p. 68 l. 5. for ausa,
r. ausus. p. 80. l. 12. for flesh, r. flesh. p. 92.
l. 12. for abstenioufness, r. abitemiouness.

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The Life of THOMAS
MORTON *late Bishop*
of DURESME.

IF the natalicious and
Birth-places of most
Noble and Victorious
Princes, or the Cities
where they put off their
Princely Ornaments, sub-
mitting their Mortall Bo-
dies to the Earth, their
common Mother, may be
accounted an Honour to
such Places ; Then may

B

this

The Life of Thomas

this Observation justly add
some reputation unto him,
whose Life (in part) I un-
dertake to Publish : For he
was Borne in ^aYORK, that
ancient City, on Tuesday
the seventeenth day of
March, in the year of our
Lord 1564. and was the
sixth Child of nineteen,
borne of one Wife unto

*a Where
Septimi-
us Seve-
rus exi-
red his
last, and
the place
of his Se-
culture is
known, at
this day,
by the
Name of
Sever-*

*hill, neer York : And long after him, that vertuous
Prince Constantius, surnamed Chlorus, (both of them
Romane Emperors) likewise dyed : And where also
Constantine the Great, his Sonne, was borne ; and
after his Fathers death had the Purple Robe cast upon
him, and Proclaimed Emperour. And here Bellona,
the Heathen Goddess of Warr had a Temple : Where
also Probus Papinianus, that famous Oracle of the
Law. Professed, &c. as learned Aulibors, both Ancient
and Moderne, do consent.*

Mr. Richard

Lord Bishop of Duresme.

3

Mr. Richard Morton, a Religious, Wise, and well-governed Gentleman (Mercer, and Alderman of that City) in the most happy and prosperous Raigne of Queen ELIZABETH of famous, and never dying memory.

He was put to Schoole to Learne the *English Elements*, in the same City, (so soon as his tenderage permitted) where, as I have heard him say, were his School-fellows Mr. Thomas Cheeke (after Knighted by King JAMES) Grand-

B 2

child

*b Who
was
School-
master
unto that
Religious
Prince*

*King Ed-
ward VI.*

*This Sir
John*

*Cheeke
was the*

*honour of
St. Johns*

*Colledge
in Cam-*

bridge,

*(as was
his great
Grand-*

*Child Mr. Henry Molle, Fellow of Kings College,
lately deceased) both of them in their times, Publique
Orators in that Unversity. And this Mr. Henry
Molle was Sonne unto agr. John Molle, who dyed
Prisoner in the Inquisition at Rome, after two and
thirty years duvance, for the Testimony of the true
Protestant Religion. Quos honoris causâ memoro.*

child to that famous Schol-
ler ^b Sir John Cheeke) and
Guy Faux, who afterwards
proved that famous and
fatall incendiary in that
never to be forgotten
GUN-POWDER-TREA-
SON, which God Almigh-
ty, through King JAMES
His singular and Divine
Wisdom, most happily
prevented and subverted.

After

After a small time, he was sent to the Free School of *Hallifax*, in that County, under one *Mr. Maud*, then Schoolmaster there: And after a competent time, he was found fit for the University; and was accordingly placed a Student in *St. Johns College* in *Cambridge*, whereof (then) was Master that incomparably learned Doctor *William Whittakers*, (whom but to Name is enough) unto whom, in a short time, he became known, and by him was encouraged in his

B 3 Studier.

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REA-
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College,
Publique
Henry
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the true
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After

Studies. He had two learned Tutors, successively, Mr. *Anthony Higgon*, (long after Deane of the Collegiate Church of *Rippon* in *Tork-shire*;) And Mr. *Henry Nelson*, afterwards Rector of *Hougham*, an unwearied Preacher of Gods Word there, where he lived to see this his Pupill to be *Bishop of Duresme*.

Now, after he had sufficiently performed such Acts and Exercises, as by the Statutes of the House were required; he orderly took the degrees, first of *Bachelor*,

lor, next of Master of Arts
in the University, and was
after that Elected Fellow
of the College, (Doctor
Whittakers being his wor-
thy Fautor, and Promotor)
and not long after he be-
came Logick Lecturer of
the University, which Of-
fice he discharged to his
exceeding commendation.

Being now of mature
years (his own inclination
being promoved by the ho-
ly Spirit of God) he was
admitted unto the Sacred
Order of *Deacon*, and the
next year of *Priest*, by the

right Reverend Father ^{L. Hawland} *Richard Bishop of Peter-*
borow, in the year of our
 Lord, 1592. and 1593. And having continued in
 the University about five
 years longer, he was (by
 Gods All-seeing Provi-
 dence) called into his na-
 tive Country, for his pro-
 vident Father had (at that
 time) sought out and pro-
 cured a good Parsonage for
 him, called *Long Marston*,
 where he spent his time (as
 a good Pastor) in the dili-
 gent Preaching of Gods
 Word, unto his Parishioners
 there,

Father there, and sometimes in
Peter- other neighbouring places,
f our especially where they most
1593. stood in need of Spirituall
ed in comfort and instruction.

t five In which Place, whiles
s (by he was Incumbent, he
Provi- brought thither two learn-
is na- ed, and hopefull Scholers,
s pro- Mr. *John Price*; and after
t that him, Mr. *Matthew Levet*,
pro- sometimes his Pupills in
ge for St. *Johns*: the later after-
rston, wards, Prebendary and sub-
ne (as Deane of the Collegiate
dili- Church of *Rippon*, a most
Gods painful and learned Preach-
oners er, and a carefull Overseer
here, of

of that Church and Flock committed to his Charge and Government, upon whom afterwards, he collated a good Prebend in the Church of *Durham*, where afterwards Bishop there.

1598.

At this time, viz. 1598 Mr. *Morton* was called upon to take the Degree of *Batchelor in Divinity* in *St. Johns College* in *Cambridge*, when both by Preaching and Disputing in the Schooles (*pro gradu*) he performed his task so Learnedly (to his great commendation) that he

was

Lord Bishop of Duresme.

II

was not only held worthy of that Degree, but of an higher, which in due time followed.

In the year 1602. he was made choice of by the right Honourable *Ralph Lord Eure*, (who by *Queen Elizabeth* was selected *Lord Embassadour* to the *Emperour*, and *King of Denmark*) to attend on him for one of his Chaplains, *Mr. Richard Crakanthorp*, that exquisite Divine, was the other, (who long afterwards proceeded *Professor of Divinity* in *Oxon*, and among other learned

1602.

learned Books which he qu
 Published, the last was, his fer
Verè Cygnæa Cantio, that la Po
 borious and elaborate An. Je
 swer to the Arch-bishop of tle
Spalato (then a renegado in Inf
 Religion) his *Consilium Re. Ha*
ditus, which he indigitated I h
Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglica. he
na. In this travail, Master cor
 Morton having leave to pass lea
 further into high Germany, col
 there he saw and saluted wa
 some of the *Jesuites* Colle-
 ges, and amongst sundry
 others, that at *Mentz*, where
 one *Mulhusinius*, a learned
Jesuite, and he, fell into ac-
 quaintance,

which he acquainted, and had con-
 was, his conference together in certain
 that la. Points of Religion: Which
 te. An. Jesuite then gave him a lit-
 shop of the Printed Tract, with an
 gado in Inscription under his own
 um Re. Hand, To Mr. Morton, which
 gitated I have seen: And at Colen
 Anglica. he also was known to, and
 Master conferred with another
 to pass learned Jesuite, called Ni-
 rmany, colaus Serarius, who after-
 aluted wards made mention of

^c Though
 he did it
 obliquely,
 because he

Colle-
 undry
 where
 earned
 to ac-
 tance,

had mis-named Baronius the Cardinall a Jesuite, as
 though that were a disparagement unto him; albeit,
 Tolet and Bellarmine, (both of them Jesuites) were
 dispenced with by the Popes plenipotence, to be tran-
 slated into Cardinalls, how strict sever the Rules of
 their Societie were against it.

Mr. Mor

Mr. Morton in a book which he writ and Published, calling it *Minerval*, against that miracle of Learning *Josephus Scaliger*.

In this Voyage, and chiefly at *Franckford* upon the *Moene*, he furnished himselfe with such variety of learned books (whereof many were *Pontifical* Writers) as upon his return home became very useful to him for his Study, and in the exaration of such Learned Works, (in Controversies agitated betwix us, and the Papists) which

in succeeding time, he Writ
and Published, even almost
during Life.

Being returned into Eng-
land, he became Chaplaine
to the right Honorable and
noble Lord Roger Earle of
Rutland, on whom he some-
times attended at *Belvoir*
Castle, where (upon occasi-
on) he Writ a Paper of
Verses, which (as I remem-
ber) concluded thus :

*Bella, precor, (Belvoir) nomen quia Bella-videri,
Bella nisi fausto cum omine ne videas.
Quem Leo terruerit (quideniam nisi voca?) pre-
(canit,
Hunc bees (ô Belvoir) qua Rosa nostra domum.*

In the year 1603. fell
that

1603.

that great and funebrious
sickness of the Plague at
Tork, whereof some thou-
sands dyed; but the poore
sort of the Infected, were
turned out of the City, and
had Booths Erected for
them on *Hobmoore*, neer unto
the City : For whose
comfort and reliefe, in that
fatall extremity, Mr. Mor-
son often repaired unto
them from *Marston* to preach
unto them the Word of
God, and to Minister com-
fort and consolation to their languish-
ing soules; having with him
provisions of meat carried
with

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e poore
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ity, an
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Mr. Mor
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e carrie
wit

Lord Bishop of Duresme. 17

with him in Sacks, to re-
lieve the poorest sort with-
all. But, as often as he went
thither, he suffered not any
servant to attend him, but
himselfe saddled and unsad-
led his Horse, and had a
private door-stead made
through the wall of his stu-
dy (being the utmost part
of the house) for preventi-
on, lest he might bring the
contagion with him, and
indanger his whole Family.
This was one of the works
of mercy and charity.

About this time he was
made choice of by the
C right

right Honourable the Lord
Sheffield, then Lord Presi-
 dent of *York*, to confer
 and dispute, in points of
 Religion, with one Mr.
Young a Popish Priest (then
 Prisoner in *York* Castle),
 and one Mr. *Stillington* a
 Gentleman of that perswa-
 sion; which Conference was
 held before his Honour, and
 the Learned Counsell, in
 the Mannor house of *York*,
 where were also present
 many of the Knights and
 Gentry in the County. The
 main Point which was con-
 troverted, and disputed of,

was,

Lord Bishop of Duresme.

19

Lord was, *The Popes Infallability*
Presi- of judging : In the handling
nferr whereof, his Adversaries
ts of were so gravelled and con-
Mr. founded, that Mr. Morton
(then won the reputation of an
stle,) able Divine, and acute Dis-
ton a putant. This Disputation
rswa- was never hitherto Publi-
e was shed, but is in their hands
r, and who may let it see the light
ll, in now (especially) that both
York parties are defunct.

resent In the yeare 1604. he
s and took his Journey to Lon-
y. The don, where, by the incou-
s con- ragement of the right Re-
ed of verend and vigilant Bishop
was,

1604.

C 2

C 2

of London, Dr. Bancroft
 (who about this time was
 translated thence to the
 Arch-bishoprick of Cant
 bury, he Published his
 labour, intituled, *Apolog
 Catholicæ, Pars I.* and De
 cated it to the said Arch
 Bishop his noble Patron
 And about this time, the
 most Reverend Father (God)
 God & Toby Matthew Low
 Arch-Bishop of York, the
 famous Preacher, conferred
 on him a good Prebend
 that Metropolitcal Church
 for his greater advancement
 and furtherance in Divi
 Studies.

d Whom
 Campian
 the Jesu-
 ite thus
 mentio-
 neth, Qui
 nunc de-
 minatur
 in concil-
 iis,
 &c. 3.

And now intending to
 me wth goe forward with the se-
 to the cond Part of his *Apologiz*,
 Cante he was for a time constrain-
 his first to supercede ; for in the
Apologiz nick of this time, fell out
 d Dec that most horrible and exe-
 d Arch crable **GUN-POWDER-**
 Patron **TREASON**, which yet (by
 ne, the mercy of Almighty
 ther God) was even miracu-
 wth Loulously quashed, and over-
 k, the throwne. Whereupon Mr.
 infere Morton Published a little
 pend^t Tract, which he instiled,
 Churc *Dangerous Positions and Pra-*
 cements *ctises for Rebellion* ; proving,
 Divin (out of the *Jesuites*, and

other Pontifician Authors, that they forged and maintained those Positions of the now Church of Rome, which were the grand work of Treason and Rebellion against all Princes of Sovereign Powers, who had renounced and shaken off the Romish yoake.

1606

At his
time he
lived in
the house
of his brother
King
Sir Thomas
mas Visor
King
Ma shall
of his
Majesties
most ho-
norable
household.

This being past, he Published the second Part of his *Apologix Catholicæ*, Anno 1606. dedicating the same to King James of ever happy memory, a Prince of incomparable knowledge in all kind of good Learning.

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which
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Mr.
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Full
doub
Hain
then
on :
ten

ing.

ing. But having now raised
a nest of pernicious hornets
about his ears, by the Pub-
lishing of this *Traētate* (who
manifested their perniti-
ous malice and gall against
our Church, by those viru-
lent and stinging Pamphlets
which they thrust out and
dispersed :) This caused
Mr. Morton, not long after,
to write and Publish, *His*
Full satisfaction concerning a
double Romish iniquity, viz.
Hainous Rebellion, and more
then Heathenish Æquivocati-
on : which Book was writ-
ten in Answer to their Mo-

derate Answer, (as they called it) whereof Mr. Robert Parsons the Jesuite was the supposed Author. And this Book likewise, Mr. Morton dedicated unto King James, at which time, His Majesty was pleased to let him know, *how that his adversary Mr. Parsons, was dead, and gaine to the Divill, as then was his Scottisb Dialect.*

In the year 1606. he took the Degree of Dr. in Divinity in Cambridge, where then disputed against him in the Schools, that learned, mellifluous, and dexterous

Dis.

Disputant *Dr. Thomas Play-*
fer, the Lady *Margarets* Pro-
 fessor in that famous Uni-
 versity, where *Dr. Morton*
 so learnedly and worthily
 carried, and demeaned him-
 selfe, in that *Disputation*,
 That the Professor perora-
 ted in his just prayse, these
 words, *Laudent te Libri in*
portis, &c. In this Com-
 mencement, *Doctor Morton*
 Preached in *St. Maries* (*pro*
gradu) upon that place of
 holy Scripture, *Gen. 4. 16.*
Then Cain went out from the
presence of the Lord, &c.
 At the same time, *Dr. John*
Overall,

Overall, the Reverend *Deane* of *St. Pauls London*, the *Kings* Professor of *Divinity* adorned him with the *Scarlet Habit* and *Ring*, which are used on those solemnities for compleating the degree of *Dr. in Divinity*.

Not long after, the *Dean* of *Glocester* fell voyd by death, which (upon *Arch-Bishop Bancrofts* commendation to the *King*) was conferred upon *Doctor Morton*. About which season, travelling toward *Glocester* by *Oxon* (the *A&T* there being then kept) he was
wel

welcomed , and highly
 esteemed by that thrice
 learned and famous *Doctor*
John Raynolds, President of
Corpus Christi College, and
 with much Academicall
 Honour, incorporated *Do-*
ctor in that famous Univer-
 sity; where he was likewise
 much honoured by many
 other Learned *Doctors*
 there, as, *Dr. John King*
Deane of Christ Church, that
 most powerfull Preacher,
 (his ancient friend) after-
 wards the most worthy *Bi-*
shop of London ; *Dr. Ayrey*,
 the Learned Provost of
Queens

Queenes College; Dr. *Aiglionbee*, head of *Harts hall*, & with many other Learned and Religious Doctors.

At which time there disputed (*pro gradu Magistri*) that hopefull Scholler Mr. *Daniel Featley* Fellow of *Corpus Christi College*, who carried himselfe so quickly, and learnedly in his disputing, that he was very much admired and applauded (among others) by *Dr. Morton*, for his singular ability in the performance of that exercise, as he most justly deserved. And indeed (after

terwards) he became a most
able Divine, and singular
disputant, as was well
known to many that were
able to judge; yea, and
Dr. Smith (who by the
Popes negative bounty, was
after made the titular *Bi-
shop of Chalcedon*) felt the
weight of his arme, and of
those great abilities where-
with *God* had enabled him;
when as *Dr. Featley* (being
Chaplain to *Sir Thomas
Edmonds* Knight, His Maje-
sties Ambassador Legier to
Henry IV. the French King)
he disputed in *Paris* (be-
fore

fore a sele& Company of
English, and divers others)
 with the said *Dr. Smith* in
 sundry Points of Religion,
 to the overthrow, and con-
 fusion of his Adversary.
 This *Dr. Featley* was ever
 after in high favour and
 esteeme with *Dr. Morton*,
 who was his great Benefa-
 &tor. But since, alas ! is
 dead that learned Divine ;
 but when, and where, po-
 sterity may with just grieffe
 & record. Yet in testimony

& For not.
 with-
 standing

his true and known worth, he was exiled (in these
 late destructive times) of his Ecclesiasticall preferment,
 and amongst many others, imprisoned in the Lord Pe-
 ters House in Aldersgate London, where falling very
 sick ; at last, he had leave to take fresh Aire in the
 Country, where after a short time, he expired.

of

of his singular love, and the Reverend Affection which he bare to *Dr. Morton*, he wrote and Published (among many other elaborate *Pieces*) a learned book, which he dedicated to *Dr. Morton*, then Bishop of *Durham*.

Whilst *Dr. Morton* was Deane of *Glocester*, it pleased the Right Honorable the Lord *Eure*, Lord President of *Wales*, to nominate and assume him to be one of his Majesties Councell for the Marches of *Wales*; which dignity he enjoyed, whilst
Deane

Deane there ; in which *Deanary* succeeded him, that most Learned Divine and Writer *Dr. Richard Field.*

Now within three years, *viz.* 1609. was vacant the *Deanary* of *Winton*, by the preferment of *Dr. George Abbot* from that *Deanary*, to the Bishoprick of *Coventry* and *Leichfeild.* To the which *Deanary* he was designed by the Kings most gracious favour, with the congratulation and furtherance of his best friends in Court, especially of that

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Dr.
Prof
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Dr.
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which incomparably Learned Pre-
him, late Dr. *Lancelot Andrewes*,
Divine, then Bishop of *Elie*, His
Richard Majesties great Almoner.
And about this very season
years, Dr. *Sibrandus Lubbertus*,
at the Professor of Divinity at
y the *Franckar* in *West Friesland*,
George writ a learned Tractate in
ary, to Latine against the *Arminian*
ventry Faction, then much prevail-
o the ing in the *Netherlands* ;
as de- which Book he inscribed to
most Dr. *Morton Deane* of *Winton* :
h the for which honor, the Deane
rthe- returned him many thanks
ds in in a Latine Epistle, where-
that in he refuted those hetero-
in. D dox

dox Opinions, which were then on foot.

About this time, he wrote that elaborate and learned work, which he intituled *The Appeal* ; And almost at the same time, was vented by Mr. Brierley Priest his Book called, *The Protestants Apologie* ; but knowing it was, that he had plowed with Deane Morton's Heifer (or Book) then in the Streets at London: yet was he as quickly answered by the Deane (at the same time) so much as especially concerned the doctrinall Part thereof.

This

This taske, of Writing
this last Book, was imposed
on him by that vigilant
Prelate *Arch Bishop Bancroft*; and the examinati-
on of the testimonies of
the Authors quoted in his
Appeale, was committed
unto Mr. *Thomas James*,
(that indefatigable and la-
borious Keeper of the pub-
lique and famous Library
in *Oxon*) and to sundry
other Learned Divines of
that University: but was
afterwards finished in his
private Library in the
Deanary house of *St. Pauls*

D 2 London,

London, where he then resided, *Dr. Overall* his reverend friend being Dean there. At which time, he was sought out and acquainted with that truly noble and bountifull Knight *Sir George Morton* of *Dorsetshire*, (his faithfull friend and Couzin) descended of the most venerable Family of *Arch Bishop Morton*, who was in his time famous for the happy uniting of the two Royall Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

1609.

Neer unto this year 1609. *Dr. Sutcliffe* the Dean

of

mas

Lord Bishop of Duresme.

37

men re. of Exceter begun the
s reve. founding of a College neer
Deane Chelsey in Middlesex, which
time, was to consist of a certain
nd ac. number of Fellows to be
truely employed (chiefly for the
Knight answering of such Books as
Dorset. the Popish Priests should
friend disperse, for the impugning
ded of the Orthodox, and true
Family Religion established in the
n, who Church of England.) Of
us for which Fellows, the first
of the named were, *Dr. John*
f York *Overall* Dean of *St. Pauls*
London, *Dr. Thomas Morton*
Dean of *Winton*, *Dr. Ri-*
year chard *Field* Dean of *Glouce-*
Dean ster,
of

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ster,

ster, &c. with other learned
and religious Divines.
Which College was to be
indowed by his Majesty
with good Lands in *Chelsey*
(then in reversion) after a
few years; and with four
Farmes in *Devon*, which
Dr. Sutcliffe gave, to the
value of 300 li. per *Annum*,
besides other indowments
conferred thereupon by the
said Dean *Sutcliffe*, for that
Religious use. Yet for the
advancement of that pious
work, it was further held
necessary, to obtain His
Majesties gracious favour
for

for the deriving and conducting of a Streame of Water forth of the River of Lee, unto the Easterne Parts of the City of London, for the behoof of the Inhabitants there dwelling, and for the benefit and furtherance of that pious worke. Whereupon those Fellows agreed on Dr. Morton, to make a Latine Oration to His Majesty, which he performed at Theobalds in the Privie Chamber there. Which

g wherein
(among
other
things, as
I remember)

ber) he aluded unto that place, Gen. 1. Quando Deus fundavit terram super aquas.

Speech being ended, to His
Majesties great content; he
was graciously pleased to
grant their most humble re-
quest ; & rising up from his
Chaire, he openly declared,
That that College should goe
forwards, &c. such then was
the Judgement and resolu-
tion of that pious and ju-
dicious King.

1610. Neer unto this season,
Anno 1610. was held the
Convocation at St. Pauls Lon-
don of the chief Divines in
the Province of *Canterbury*,
when, and where, Deane
Morton was chosen to Preach
the

the *Concio ad Clerum* in St. Pauls Church, whose Text was, *Mat. 15. 13. Vos estis sal terræ* : by the Preaching whereof, he obtained such favour and estimation, that the *Prolocutors* place in the ensuing *Synod*, was by common suffrage cast upon him. But he modestly declined it (on purpose) that a reverend friend of his might be adorned with that dignity.

And about the same time, there was a great fear fell upon the Inhabitants dwelling under the South

South side of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul London, which was to be repaired *à fundamentis*; and that therefore (upon King James his command) all their houses were to be pulled down from the East unto the West end of the said Church; which motion did so amaze and terrifie the Trunk makers, & other Tradersmen, whose livelihood consisted in their Trades and Houses; that (in that wofull case) they repaired unto Dear Morton, then lodging in the Deanary

Deanary of St. Pauls, and earnestly besought him to take their lamentable condition into his Christian thoughts, and to be a means unto His Majesty to reverse that wofull doome. Whereupon the Dean took the boldness on him to address a Letter to His sacred Majesty, wherein he most humbly beseeched Him to take their miserable estates into His Majesties most pious and Princely consideration, who were the living Temples of the holy Ghost. What effect that Letter took,

took, I know not ; this I am assured of, that those Houses stood unmoved ; yet the repairs of that Cathedral advanced ; untill the late irreparable fire, *Anno Dom. 1665.* which destroyed, and consumed that ancient City of *London*, together with that venerable Pile, the Cathedral Church there.

A little before this time came out of *France* that lampe of learning, both divine and humane, *Monsieur Isaac Casaubon*, who at his first arrivall was lodged in
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the Deanary of *St. Paula*,
 (where Dean *Morton* then
 sojourned) with whom was
 contracted that firm friend-
 ship, and community of
 Studies betwixt him and
 Dean *Morton*, which (du-
 ring life) was never inter-
 rupted. This Phoenix of
 learning, being after de-
 ceased ; his true friend Dr.
Morton (being then Bishop
 of *Duresme*) did at his own
 charge, (in memory of one
 so dear, learned, and loving
 a friend) erect that Marble
 Monument over his place
 of Sepulture in the South
 Isle

Isle of St. Peters Church in Westminster, with Verses thereon affixed on the Tombe, which were composed by *Dr. Thomas Goad*, that most learned and famous Divine.

1612. And here I must make mention of *Dr. Abrahamus Scultetus*, who (*Anno Dom. 1612.*) came into England, Chaplaine to the most illustrious Prince and Palgrave *Frederick Elector*; and also *Monsieur Deodati*, the learned Professor of Divinity at *Genevab*, and *Monsieur Peter du Mouline*,
chat

that famous Preacher and
Writer (whom His Majesty
made *Canon of Canterbury*)
with sundry others, who
much rejoyced in *Deane*
Morton's acquaintance, be-
twixt whom was maintain-
ed a friendly correspon-
dence (during life) respec-
tively.

About this time, by King
James his appointment,
Dr. Morton answered a book
which was Written by *Car-*
dinall Bellarmine, dedicated
to the Prince of *Poland*, and
Intituled, *De Officio Princi-*
pis Christiani : which An-
swer

swer Dean *Morton* dedicated to our most noble Prince *Charles*, Intituled, *Causa Regia*; and (for the Princes use) it was consigned into the hands of Mr. *Murray* his Highness Tutor, who promised it should be the Princes Taske, to reade over in the then ensuing progress.

During the time of his continuance in this *Deanary* of *Winton*, he was (amongst many others) most intimate with, and beloved of *Dr. Arthur Lake*, Master of *St. Cross* neer *Winchester*, a reverend and religious Di-

vine.

vine, (afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells,) Dr. John Harmer the learned Warden of Winchester College, Dr. Nicholas Love, then Schoolmaster, after Warden there; and other worthy Divines.

At his comming from Winton, he Preached a Sermon in the Cathedrall Church there (when he took his leave of that Learned and Pious Assembly) upon those words of Samuel, (1 Sa. 12. 3.) *Whose Oxen have I taken? or whose Asses have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom*

E have

have I oppressed ? or of to
whose hand have I taken in
any bribe to blind mine eyes
therewith ?

And having now con-
tinued about nine years in
Dean of *Winton*, it pleased
His sacred Majesty, to make
choice of him to Govern
the See and Bishoprick of
Chester, (*Anno Dom. 1610.*)
being at that time much
infested by perverse Non-
conformist Ministers. But
this designation and nomi-
nation of him came by a
divine inspiration, (as he called it)
in a Letter which he wrote

or of to one he then favoured,
 taken in these very words; I see
 inc eye it hath pleased God by his
 providence, not to suffer me
 w con- to remain in the Dale, where-
 e year in I could willingly have
 pleased spent my dayes (had there
 to make not been an avttempt in it,)
 Govern and to set me upon an Hill,
 orick of (I pray God) as a true light
 1610. for the good of soules, &c.
 e much For as in his former digni-
 e Non ties, he was most free from
 ers. But ambitious prolling and
 l nomi seeking; so was he as in-
 e by a nocent from the touch of
 lled in expecting, or so much as
 he wll desiring those preterments

which after followed, and were most freely conferred on him by those two most gracious Princes, King *James*, and King *Charles* his Sonne.

But when he stood designed B^p. of *Chester*, a great One (who shall here be named *Charles*) cast an undeserved aspersion upon Dean *Morton* unto the King, viz. That he was not fit to be a Bishop for that he had spoyled one of the best Deanaries in England, &c. Which false calumny, was cast as a block in the way of his advancement

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ed, and ment to a Bishoprick :
onferred wherewith being made ac-
wo most acquainted, he was of neces-
King sity to clear himselfe of so
Charles his foule, and undeserved an
aspersion ; which he did, by
d design communicating the same
eat On unto his Brethren of the
name Chapter of *Winton* ; who
raved & unanimously testified un-
Morton der their Hands and Seales,
z. That That Doct^r Morton had
Bishop been the best Dean that ever
d one had been in their times :
in Eng And some of them were
false ca very old men, and had long
a block enjoyed their Dignities in
dvance that Cathedrall Church ;

as Mr. Browne, Mr. Barlow,
Mr. Harward, &c.

So then this black cloud
of Obloquy being dispel-
led, he was Consecrated
Bishop of *Chester* at *Lam-*
beth in the Province of
Canterbury, by delegation
from the Arch-Bishop of
York, in whose Province
Chester is; where were pre-
sent many Noble Men, and
Gentlemen of the Court;
but chiefly, a Noble Mar-
shal of *Poland*, who had the
education of Prince *Rod-*
vils Sonne (thither invi-
ted) who very much admir-

red the solemnity of the Ordination of the Bishops in England, and the receiving of the blessed Sacrament, (whereof they then were partakers) as it was Administred according to the Forme of the Church of England.

And not long after, being recovered of a violent Fever, which took him at Clayball in Esssex, the Houle of that Honorable Knight Sir Christopher Hatton (his most loving and deare friend) he prepared for his Journey into Cheshire, and

advanced with his own re- a tr
 tinew towards that Coun- mine
 try, but was encountred sent
 and met on the way to Non-
 the City of *Chester*, by so calle
 grand a number of the best Reaf
 Knights and Gentlemen of ing
 that County *Palatine*, with Disci
 their attendants, and that and
 multitude of Plebeyans, purpo
 thronging and rejoycing at them
 the receipt of their new them
 Bishop, that the like hath Churc
 scarce been seen there, and whic
 perhaps in few places else insift
 where. Point

After a small time of Bapt
 his settlement there, like ing a
 a true

a true Bishop, (and one
 mindfull of what he was
 sent for) he convented the
Non-conformist Ministers, and
 called on them to shew the
 Reasons of their dissent-
 ing from the Orders and
 Discipline of the Church;
 and told them, *That his*
purpose was, to conferr with
them publickly, to reduce
them to conformity with the
Church of England. At
 which time thole Ministers
 insisted on those three
 Points: First, *Crosse* in
Baptise. Secondly, *Kneel-*
ing at the receiving of the
Lords

h Or ra-
 ther af-
 ter Bap-
 tisme, as
 indeed it
 is.

Lords Supper. Thirdly, *The Surplice, &c.* In which conference he argued with them very zealously, and endeavoured by many Arguments to reduce them to conformity with the Church of England; but in the end, fell short of his pious expectation. Yet notwithstanding, he wrought great work, by Gods most gracious hand and assistance, (yea, neer the very same time) by reclaiming and reducing many of the

Lancashire

Lancashire Recusants, and in bringing them home to the true Church, through his industrious vigilance.

And not long after, he Writ and Published a *Relation* of that Conference, which was inscribed, *The three innocent Ceremonies*; which Book long after (he being Bishop of Coventry and Leichfeild) was impugned by one Mr. Ames, (as was conceived) but most learnedly answered and defended by Dr. John Burges Parson of Sutton Cobseild in Warr'. after that
 Doctor

Doct^r Morton had been many years Bishop of *Coventry* and *Leichfeild*.

1617.

About this time (*viz.* *Anno 1617.*) the Kings Majesty returned out of his Progress from *Scotland*, and passed through *Lancashire*, where he was Petitioned by the *Plebeyans* of that County, for *Recreation* to be allowed on the Lords day; which was accordingly graciously granted by His Majesty. Whereupon, they growing insolent, and being encouraged and heartened by some Gentle-

men

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Lord Bishop of Duresme.

61

been men who were Popish Re-
of Co- cusants, they made ill use
d. of the Kings gracious cle-
(viz. mency ; and thereupon Bi-
Kings shop Morton made his hum-
out of ble address unto His Maje-
Scotland, sty, and acquainted him
Lanca- with sundry particulars of
Peti- their abuse of His well-
mans of meant gracious favour :
creation Whereupon it pleased His
Lords Majesty, to command the
arding- Bishop, to adde what cauti-
ed by ons and restrictions he
upon, thought fit to be inserted
t, and into His Majesties *Declara-*
and tion for that purpose, which
gentle- was accordingly done, *viz.*
men *That*

The Life of Thomas

That they should have no liberty for recreation till after Evening Prayer: That they should have no Beare-baiting nor any such unlawfull sports: And that no Recusant, who came not to Morning and Evening Prayers, should be capable of such His Royall indulgence at all, &c.

Having now resided towards three years in that Bishoprick, it pleased the Royall Majesty of King James, to cause him to be translated to the See of Coventry and Leichfield, where he succeeded that
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Lord Bishop of Duresme.

profound Doctor *John Over-*
rall, who was newly re-
 moved thence to the Bi-
 shoprick of *Norwich*, in the
 year of our Lord 1618.

1618.

And in the Bishoprick
 of *Chester* succeeded him,
 Dr. *John Bridgeman*, one of
 the famous Preachers of
 his time; the more to be
 honored, because it pleased
 God to bless him with a
 Sonne, *Sir Orlando Bridge-*
man Knight, now Lord
 Keeper of the Great Seale of
 England; which High Place
 may he long enjoy for the
 good of this Kingdom, and
 the

honour of the Married
Clergy.

In the time of his Incumbence in the *Bishoprick* of *Coventry* and *Leichfeild*, he was acquainted with that grave and learned Scholler *Marcus Antonius de Dominis*, late Arch-Bishop of *Spalato* in *Dalmatia*, Saint *Hierome's* Countrey-man, (as he often used to call himselfe) who had renounced Popery, and passed over into *England*, to draw the fresh and pure Ayre of Christs true Religion :
which

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Pope
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was t
dred
Majes

which yet some few years
after, he most wretchedly
deserted in hope of higher
preferment at Rome, upon
the assurance which he
built of his *Quondam School-*
fellows Election to the Pa-
pacy, by the name of Gre-
gory the fifteenth. But this
Pope was quickly rid out
of the way, and another
Pharaoh succeeded, who
knew not this *Joseph*. But
his change of Religion
was the more to be won-
dred at, for that by His
Majesties gracious bounty

i The most
infamous
Ecebolius
us of our
times ;
whose
Corps
were af-
terwards
burned at
Rome for
a Relapr.

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These, though competent Preferments, should not allay, or quench his sacred thirst: for I have seen the Copy of a Letter, (which was shewed unto me by Dr. Baleanquall, his Successour in the Savoy,)

in which it appeared, That he became a Suitor unto King James for the Arch-Bishoprick of York, then rumored to be void, by the death of Doctor Toby Matthew the Arch-Bishop there; though he happily outlived that

he had been ^k preferred to the Deanery of Windsor, and the Mastership of the Savoy, with the Rectory of Ilsworth, and was yearly presented by many of the Nobility, and Bishops of this Kingdom, with sundry rich gifts in Plate, and other costly accoutrements. All which notwithstanding, in the end he deserted the Church of Eng-

land:

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For be
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Lord Bishop of Duresme.

69

land: Yet upon a specious
pretence, forsooth, (as he
gave it out) of *Reconciling*
the Church of England, with
the Church of Rome.

Whereupon, about the
same time, and on this ve-
ry occasion, fell out the
following passage betwixt
him, and Bishop Morton :
For being asked by the said
Bishop thus : *Domine, quid*
tibi in animo est, convertere
Papam ? Etiam, Conclavum
Papale ? Spal. Quidni, an
existimas eos esse Diabolos, ut
non possint converti ? Episc.
Coven. Minime Domine, ne

F a puto

puto Dominum Spalatensem
 esse Deum, qui hoc prestare
 possit. Nostine Domine, Ca-
 nones istos Conc'. Tridentini
 Spalat. Imò novi, & ausus
 sum tibi dicere, Millies mille
 esse in Italia, qui fidem nul-
 lam huic Concilio adhibent.
 This passage is worth the
 translating: The Bishop of
 Leichfeild asked him, *What*
my Lord, is it your purpose
to convert the Pope? Tea,
and the Papal Conclave to,
Spal. And why not? doe
you think them to be Devils,
that they cannot be conver-
ted? Bishop Leichfeild, No,

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my Lord, nor doe I think my
 Lord of Spalato to be a God,
 who is able to performe so
 much. Doe you know, my
 Lord, those Canons in the
 Council of Trent? Spal.
 Tea, I know them well, and
 I dare boldly say, that there
 be many thousands of Italy
 who give no Faith to this
 Council, &c. However this
 passed, away he went, and
 since gone, he would be
 gone: he was formerly ban-
 nished, and commanded a-
 way out of England by the
 Kings strict command. But
 being arived at Rome, the

case was altered, the former Pope, his friend, being dead ; and because he did not, or rather, could not answer the Books, or rather the authorities therein, quoted out of the ancient Fathers, which he had Published and Printed at London, *De Repub. Christiana*, and others, he found the just guerdon of his revolt : for it was adjudged in the *Holy Office*, (as they call the Inquisition) that his Corps, being first strangled in the Castle of St. Angelo, should be burned in
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Campo Flori: yet had he
 been fairely premonished
 and minded hereof by our
 Bishop, who writ a large
 and learned Epistle ¹ unto
 him in Latine a little be-
 fore his departure, which
 was consigned into his
 hands by the Writer here-
 of; wherein, *as a true Pro-*
phet, he warned him of
 that which came after to
 passe, *viz. His Treatment*
at Rome: Yet notwith-
 standing, upon the receipt
 of that Letter, the *Arch-*
Bishop testified his friendly
 respects unto our *Bishop* at

*Now
 ready for
 the Press,
 after long
 and great
 desiring
 thereof.*

the farewell of the bearer, in these very words,
Salutes millies mille dicas Domino tuo nomine meo.^m

^m It was
 often in
 his month,
 Ego mor-
 riat Ar-
 chiepif-
 copus
 Spala-
 genfis.

During the time of his Government of this large Dioces of *Coventry* and *Leichfeild*, there hapned a Boy of the Village of *Bilson* neer *Wolverhampton* in the County of *Stafford*, called *George Purie*, who was seduced by the *Po- pish Priests* to become a *Demoniack* (which thing he did, as they tutored him) whom after a small season, they

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they a Gods name must
dispossess. But yet all their
working, and fine devises,
were to very small, or no
purpose ; for the Devill had

so wrought with the ⁿ Boy,
that he accused a Woman,
and she a Papist, for be-
witching him : whereup-
on, she was committed to
the County Goale at Staf-
ford, and this Boy was
brought to the Assizes to
confront her : where, be-
fore the Judges of Assize,
this Boy, albeit hood-
winckt, would seem to
know of the woman Priso-

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n The
Devill
had steal-
ed his
heart. As
was his
own word
and ex-
pression
in his
Confessi-
on after-
wards.

ner her comming to the Barr, which he did, as afterwards he confessed, by the jingling of her Chains, and divers strange prancks he there played, in the face of the country as a *Demoniack*, or person possessed, so that at the last, he was committed, and recommended by the learned Judges of Assize unto Dr. Morton, Bishop of the Diocess, (being then one of His Majesties Justices of the Peace) who brought him unto *Eccleshal Castle*, where he then resided; and after a

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competent time, found him to be a cunning Imposter. Which things, and many more, were layd open to Publick view, in a Book Intituled, *The Boy of Bilson*. But afterwards, he much detested, and loathed the former cousening cheats, and was bound Apprentice in *Bristol*.

How this Bishop spent his time in that Bishoprick of *Coventry* and *Leichfeild*, his continuall Labors testifie, viz. chiefly in *Preaching the Word of God*; partly in *Writing Books* profitable

table to the Church of God; partly in Conference with *Recusants*, and Catechizing of his own Family weekly, &c. But for his free Hospitality, both at *Eccleshall* and *Leichfeild*, and his continuall relieving of the poor; let them testify who were eye-witnesses, of which *many* are fallen asleep, and perhaps, some remain to this day.

Whiles he was Bishop here, he had sundry learned men for his Chaplains, especially that Reverend and Pious man of God Doctor

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Doctor
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Lord Bishop of Duresme.

71

*Ralph Brownrigg, on whom
he collated the Arch-dea-
conry of Coventry (when
Bishop of Leichfeild) and
afterwards a good Prebend
in the Cathedrall Church
of Durham; which digni-
ties His Royall Majesty
King Charles did Crowne
with the Bishoprick of Ex-
eter, Mr. Stephen Haxbie,
and Mr. George Gippes, both
fellows of St. Johns in
Cambridge, and Mr. Isaac
Basire, with some others,
on whom he freely bestow-
ed such spirituall prefer-
ments as fell in his Patro-
nage.*

Here

Here I must not forget
 that blessed Saint of God,
 Mr. *George Canner*, a blinde
 young man (for blinde he
 came into the world) borne
 in the County of *Lancaster*,
 whom (with his Unckle,
 who had the tuition of
 him) this Bishop maintain-
 ed both at the Grammer
 Schoole in *Chester*, when
 Bishop there, and after in
 the University, till he be-
 came *Batchelor of Arts* in
 the University of *Cam-*
bridge, where he proved an
 excellent proficient: And
 after Orders taken, he
 placed

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placed him Curate at *Clifton Canvile* in *Stafford-shire*, (when he was Bishop of *Leichfeild*) where he discharged that sacred Function, by his diligent Preaching, even unto admiration; for the book of *Common Prayer* (as the Church of *England* requireth and enjoyneth) he could repeat by heart, and understand the Rubrick sufficiently. As for the Chapters in the Old and New Testament, (which were to be Read to the Congregation) he had them perfectly by heart, by
his

his Unckles twice Reading
 them over unto him : For
 the Administraction of the
 blessed Sacrament of *Bap-
 tisme*, and the *Lords Supper*,
 he medled not therewith,
 but had them discharged
 by another neighbouring
 Minister. As for his Diet,
 it was coarse, small, and not
 costly, for he never exceed-
 ed *bread, butter, and cheese*;
 no kind of flesh meat
 would goe down with him,
 nor could he indeed, digest
 it. His conversation was
 innocent, modest, chaste,
 and spotless, whom Al-
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mighty God translated
hence (being but young in
years, about 26.) unto his
heavenly Kingdom of glo-
ry. His dying words were
these, *Lord take from me
these raggs of mortality, and
cloth me with thy robes of im-
mortality.*

From this Bishoprick of
Coventry and Leichfeild (An-
no 1633.) it pleased the
Royall Majesty of King
Charles the first, to preferr
him to the dignity of the
Episcopall See of *Duresme*,
to which Bishoprick (be-
fore the Conquest) was

1033.

G

united

united the Prerogative of
 a *County Palatine*. And here
 with what Integrity, Ju-
 stice, Temperance, and
 other Christian vertues,
 (especially his liberall and
 free composition with his
 Tenants, whereof many in-
 stances might be given, if
 need were) I had rather
 the late memory of him
 should speak, who is yet
 living in a private and con-
 tented estate (after the
 Apostles diet, *Having meat
 and drink, &c.*) and after
 his late injurious ejection
 out of that plentifull Bi-

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shoprick in a very old age,
 which is 93. in this present
 yeare of our Lord, 1657.
 and was never Married, but
 hath led a single, and painfull
 life.

o f. f.
 he was
 then aged:
 but he dy-
 ed, Anno
 1659.
 Aetatis
 95.

He hath had, being Bi-
 shop of *Duresme*, sundry
 eminent Schollers for his
 domestick Chaplains, as
 Dr. *Joseph Nayler* (whom
 God hath newly translated)
 on whom he collated the
 rich Rectory of *Sedgefeild*,
 and a Prebend in the Ca-
 thedrall Church of *Du-
 resme*: Mr. *John Johnson*, a
Londoner borne, a godly,
 G 2 learned,

learned, and faithfull
 Preacher of the Word of
 God (with whom he lives
 in eternall blessedness)
 whom he constituted to
 the Rectory of *Bishop
 Weremouth*; and also Mr.
William Flathers, long since
 departed; Dr. *Ferne*,^P a re-
 verend and learned Divine,
 as his excellent Treatises
 Writ and Published in these
 late sad times doe suffici-
 ently speak him; Mr. *Evers
 Gower*, since departed, on
 whom he collated the Re-
 ctory of *Stanhopp*, and Arch-
 deaconry of *Northumberland*;

† Lately
 Master of
 Tunney
 College
 in Cam-
 bridge; †
 Deane of
 Ely; and
 lastly, Bi-
 shop of
 Cheshers
 by King
 Charles
 II. his
 gift. Since
 † to
 God.

as also, the afore-named
 Dr. *Isaac Bafier*, whom he
 Ordained *Deacon*, and after
 that *Priest*, when Bishop of
Leichfeild; and being tran-
 slated to *Duresme*, he col-
 lated on him the fore-na-
 med Rectory of *Stanbopp*,
 with a good *Prebend* in the
 Cathedrall Church of *Du-
 resme*, and the *Archdeaconry*
 of *Northumberland*. Of this
 learned Gentleman much
 might be said, who is living
 still, though far remote, for
 in these late heavy and do-
 lorous times, he was forced
 to sit down, yet with ho-

nor, (after more then his
Uliſſian Travails in three
 parts of the known world)
 Profeſſor of Divinity at
Alba Julia in *Transilvania*⁹.
 As alſo Mr. *Richard Wrench*
 Batchelor in Divinity, ſom-
 times Fellow of *St. Johns*
 in *Cambridge*: And laſtly,
 Dr. *John Barwick*, firſt
 Dean of *Durham*, after
 that, of *St. Pauls London*,
 lately deceaſed.

9 But
 now, af-
 ter 16.
 years pe-
 rigrinati-
 on, he is
 returned
 home, in
 the halcy-
 on dayes
 of King
 Charles
 II. his
 auſpicious
 and happy
 reign, e,
 enjoying
 his former
 prefer-
 ments.

This Biſhop was ſuch an
 indefatigable Student, and
 ſuch a conſtant *Heluo libro-
 rum*, that whether he paſ-
 ſed by Water, or rid on
 Horſe.

Horseback (as he used in his private estate) or travelling in his Coach, (after that he had obtained greater preferments) he had alwayes some choice and usefull book, which he either read himselfe, or els caused a Chaplaine, or his *Amanuensis* to reade unto him, who attended on him Journying. And very seldom, or never, did he goe to his bed, but his devotions ended in publique with his Family, and afterwards more privately by himself; his bed-chamber servants,

who had been usually University Schollers, continued their tasks in reading some other pious books, or some Church History unto him, till such time as acceptable sleep stole upon him, and so relieved and discharged them of that duty. And when he did sleep, it was very moderate, or rather small, for (as I have said) he either continued reading himself, or others reading unto him, till late at night, and after some few houres repose, he was alwayes ready to fall on his Study

Lo
Stud
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cause
Cate
that
scrib
Com
Print
and
sever
deaco
wher

Study afresh with early
Aurora.

For an example of his
Piety, and generall care
which he took in his Dio-
cess, for the fuller in-
structing of Children in the
Grounds of Religion, he
caused many thousands of
Catechismes (according to
that forme which is pre-
scribed in the Book of
Common Prayer) to be
Printed at his own charge,
and to be dispersed in the
several *Deanaries* and *Arch-
deaconries* of the Diocesses
where he had been Bishop,
which

which he commanded his
(respective) *Chancellors, Re-*
gisters, and other Ecclesi-
astical *Officers,* in their pla-
ces, to distribute in every
Parish; and likewise admo-
nished the severall Mini-
sters, to be diligent and
carefull in the due Cate-
chising of their youth, ac-
cording to that Forme.

For his manner of Lodg-
ing, Diet, and Study-gar-
ments, they might have
been (if you will) of ano-
ther *Anthony,* for he never
could endure a soft, much
less a downe bed, but ei-

ther

mas

Lord Bishop of Duresme.

91

ed his
rs, Re-
Ecclesi-
eir pla-
n every
admo-
Mini-
nt and
Cate-
th, ac-
me.
Lodge
dy-gar-
t have
of ano-
e never
, much
but ei-
then

ther a Matress, or a single
Quilt, which was his usuall
lodging. His Study-gowne
was sometimes of a course
black hairy rugg: and his
constant Diet (when not
visited by strangers) was
one meale a day through
almost the whole course of
his life; which in his mid-
dle age, and before he was
Bishop, was usually a Sup-
per; in his declining age,
and after he was Bishop,
usually a Dinner, and that
but a bare and slender one
to himself, though bounti-
full, and plentifull to all
others

others his Commensals. He
 very seldome, or never
 drunk strong drink ; and
 wine most rarely, and that
 in a very small quantity, as
 perhaps might warme his
 mouth, but scarcely his
 stomach, for his health be-
 ing constantly good, and
 his bodily infirmities few
 or little, (indeed his abste-
 niousness was very great)
 and (I beleive) this later

It saith
 that
 when he
 was Bi-
 shop of
 Chester
 he was
 pinched

with the pain of the Stone, voiding one, and but one
 for at that time his sister Mistris Joan Rose prepared
 him a distilled drink, which gave him present ease, and
 (by Gods blessing) did remedy that Malady, so that
 after, he was scarce ever troubled therewith.

was a great preserver of the former.

I might further tell you, That he never Purchased one foot of Land (what ~~ever~~ he sold) nor other temporall Possession in all his long life, notwithstanding his plentifull incomes; but as his Revenues increased, so were they expended (as I have formerly noted) in Hospitable, charitable, and other Christian uses; which thing may partly appear by his being so bare, and unprovided at the beginning of the late turbulent

turbulent and trayterous times ; so that when he was committed under the *black Rodd* (for protesting against those uncivill tumults then on foot) he had scarcely wherewith to defrey the Fees and Charges of his Confinement, which is the less to be wondred at, that he was not so plentiful in his Purse, and the rather, considering the great and extraordinary *charges* which he was put to, by the frequent entertainment of *Scottish* Lords, and others who Posted too and fro, especi-

especially about the time
of the *Scottish* Insurrection,
Durham being in their
Northern Road, *Ab! nimi-*
um vicina Scotis Dunelmia.

He never Ordained any
for *Priests* and *Deacons*,
(which he commonly did
at the foure Ordinations)
but such as were Graduates
in the University (or other-
wise well qualified in good
Learning :) And for a try-
all of their Parts, he al-
wayes appointed a set time
to examine them in Uni-
versity Learning ; but
chiefly in Points of Divini-
ty ;

ty ; and in this he was very exact, by making them answer Syllogistically, according to their abilities. And he trusted not his own Chaplains in this sacred business, though otherwise, very able and learned Divines.

He never conferred any Benefice, or Spirituall Preferment, chiefly whiles he was Bishop of *Duresme*, (being a most free and bountifull Patron) but on his own learned Chaplains, except three onely, which were commended unto him by

by King *Charles I.* his sacred Majesty, *viz.* Mr. *John Weemes*, that learned Writer in Morall Divinity, Mr. *Anthony Maxton*, both which were made *Prebendaries* of the Cathedrall Church of *Duresme*, and Mr. *Clappurton*, being three *Scotch men*, and able Schollers.

For his Judgement of the due deserts of Learning, take one instance; when he was *Deane* of *Glocester*, and Mr. *John Donne* had cast himsele into a Sea of misery, by the marriage of the Daughter of Sir

H

George

George Moore Knight, whereby he was exuted of his Secretaries place under the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*, and had spent most of his own means in the pursuit of his said marriage, whereby he was brought to a lowebb and debility in his Estate ; and knowing no wayes, or means whereby he could subsist, Children especially encreasing yearly ; then did *Deane Morton* earnestly and seriously move him to take the holy Ministry on him, whereby the better to support and
main.

maintain that Charge ; and for his better encouragement, he willingly and freely offered to resign unto him the Rectory of Long Marston in York-shire, being of the yearly value (*plus minus*) of two hundred pounds *per Annum* ; yet to this friendly motion he would not (then) give his assent, but put it by, in hope (as it should seem) of some other preferment, for which he thought himselfe more fit.

And long after, the said Mr. *Donne*, having grappled
th 2 with

with many extremities at home, he passed over into *France*, where he gave himself to the Study of the *Laws*: And from *Amiens*, (as I remember) he writ a Letter to his alwayes true friend *Deane Morton*, wherein he requested his advice, Whether taking the Degree of a *Doctor* in that Profession of the *Laws*, it might not be conducive and advantagious unto him to Practice at home in the *Arches London*. Unto whom the *Deane* then returned him answer, That in his
Judge

Judgement, he thought the Ministry in the Church of God would be safer, and fitter for him : Whereupon he desisted from further prosecution of those Studies.

For doubtless the holy Spirit had the greatest stroak and power to incline, and draw him to that sacred Profession : For my selfe have long since seen his Picture in a dear friends Chamber of his in *Lincolnes Inne*, all envelloped with a darkish shadow, his face & feature hardly discernable,

with this ejaculation and
with written thereon ; *Do-
mine illumina tenebras meas* :
which long after was really
accomplished, when (by
King *James* his weighty
and powerfull perswasions)
he took holy Orders at the
hands of the right Reve-
rend Father *John* Lord Bi-
shop of *London*, and so be-
came a learned and assidu-
ous Preacher. Whereupon
His gracious Majesty King
James bestowed the *Dean-
ary* of *St. Pauls London* up-
on him : where what pro-
fitable pains he took, and
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els where, the large Book of his *Sermons*, and other Learned Labors, (which are Published, both before, and after he had been *Dean*) do most sufficiently attest and demonstrate.

For a Cloie, concerning this Learned Gentleman, I will add one instance of his ripe and sudden wit, For at one time when Bishop Morton gave him a good quantity of Gold (then a usefull token) saying, *Here Mr. Donne, take this, Gold is restorative* : He presently answered, *Sir, I doubt I shall*

H 4 never

*never restore it back again :
and I am assured that he
never did.*

*This Bishop Morton was
a great benefactor to Saint
Johns College in Cambridge,
(where sometimes he had
been Fellow) and bestow-
ed many hundreds of
pounds in Books for the
adorning and augmenting
of that their faire Library,
which Dr. Williams Bishop
of Lincolne, and Lord Keeper
of the Great Seale of England,
sometimes Fellow there,
had Founded. He built also
out of an old decayed
Chappell*

Chappell at Bishop Auckland, a fair Grammar School, and endowed the Master thereof with 24. pounds *per Annum* for ever : Other things he purposed to have done, as the enlarging of the old *Market Place* ; and the erecting a new *Market Crosse* in the *Pavement* at *Tork*, (near to which he was born,) but was prevented by the late wofull and destructive times : but God would accept of his smal offerings, as he did the poor *Widdows Mite*.

He converted sundry
Persons

Persons (in his time) from the *Popish Religion*, and by Gods grace, brought them to the true Church of *England*; amongst which was the Lady *Cholmeley*, Wife to Sir *Henry Cholmeley* Knight^r: So Mr. *Redmsine* a *Popish Priest*, afterwards Viccar and Preacher at *Congleton* in *Cheshire*: So Mr. *Theophilus Higgons*, who after was a learned Preacher, and Rector of *Hunton* in *Kent*. Mr. *Toby Swinburne*, then lately returned from the *Englisch College* at *Rome*, afterwards created Doctor

When he
was Bi-
shop of
Chester,
he turned
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living,
namele
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Mr. M
others.

from of the *Laws at Oxon*, and in
 d by these late unhappy times,
 them deprived of his life, whose
 Eng- death was chiefly effected
 was by their cruell imprison-
 Wife ment of him, after that he
 Meley had received many deep,
 maine and desperate wounds in
 wards the battle at *Newbery* for
 t Con- the affection and loyalty
 o Mr. which he did bear to His
 who late Majesty *Charles I.* Al-
 each- so a Reverend *Bishop* now
 on in living, (but here shall be
 Burne, nameless :) Also Mr. *Tho-*
 from mas *Hulse* Gentleman :
 Rome, Mr. *Mathew*, and sundry
 Doctor others.

He

He was alwayes very beneficiall and bountifull to the poor, wheresoever he lived or came ; so that as it pleased God to deuest him of those ample means, which sometimes he had to dispose of, and to doe good on all occasions ; so took he timely order (during almost his whole life) to erogate and bestow the means which God lent him, to the best ends, which was, for the maintenance of the poor of all sorts, viz, of the place where he resided, or by the way where he travelled

travelled, or poor Schol-
lers in the University, to
many of whom he gave
yearly Stipends; poor stran-
gers and Travellers, to
whom his Purse was always
open. And in the *Bishop-*
rick of Duresme, he gave,
(besides his dayly Almes
to the poor at the Castle-
gate) so many Gowns of
blew Cloth to certain poor
men, as he had been Bishop
of *Durham*, with their diet
in the Hall foure dayes in
the week.

For example of his libe-
rall mind, and the con-
tempt

tempt of worldly wealth
 (besides that single in-
 stance above rehearsed, when
 he was leaving the *Deanery*
of Winton) he forgave unto
 one *Mis. Place of Hurworth*
 near the River of *Teise*
 (whose husband unhappily
 made away himself (as they
 spake) his whole Estate
 (being forfeited to the Bi-
 shop as *Count Palatine*) which
 was valued at 2000^{li}. and
 took onely of her for an
 acknowledgement of the
 right of the *County Palatine*
 (that which he bestowed
 among his domesticall Ser-
 vants)

Lord Bishop of Duresme. 111

vants) the summe of 50^{li}.
Like wise in his first *Visita-*
tion of the Bishoprick, be-
ing at *Barwick* upon
Tweede, he forgave unto
one *Mr. Edward Moore* of
Tweedmouth near *Barwick*,
300^{li}. in which summe he
was fined (for a *Ryott* at
the *Affizes* before, at *Dur-*
ham) which the Bishop was
the rather moved to doe
upon his humble supplica-
tion then made. More ex-
amples of his bounty and
beneficencies might be
produced, which I forbear
to recite, intending onely a
briefe

recitall of some such speci-
all things as fell under my
knowledge and observati-
on, whereof now an end.

But now shall begin a
piece Limned by a curious
Pencil.

R. B.

*Pauca quæ ad rem pertinent memoravi, reliquæ
Ejus fama narrabit, sine ambiguo memoria veris.*

Ruffin, de St. Athanasio.

A further

nas

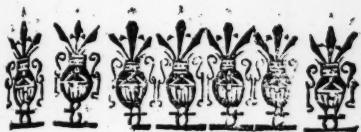
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further



*A further Narrative of
such things as befell the
said Bishop before, and
towards his Death, in
these late wofull and
Traiterous Combustions,
in Church, and Common-
weale.*

IF for no other cause, or
reason at all, yet that
Posterity may not altoge-
I ther

gether be ignorant what
 kind of *Superintendents* of
 cheise choice, and *Coöpera-*
tors our Lord Jesus had in
 his *English Vineyard*, even
 then, when His Divine Ma-
 jesty was pleased (for the
 stupendious ingratitude of
 a non-proficient, and besot-
 ted people) to permit the
Wild bore out of the Forrest
to root it up, and the wilde
beasts of the field to de-
 solate, devoure, and lay
 it wast ; when the same
 God was pleased, in his
 iust, though secret judge-
 ment, *To stretch out the line*

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what of confusion, and the stones
 ents of of emptiness, (as the holy
 öopera Prophet phraseth it) even
 had in for this very cause (if for
 d, even no other) the life of this
 ne Ma- eminently gifted, this Or-
 for the thodox, learned, and exem-
 tude of plary-lived and laborious
 d besot- Prelate Dr. Thomas Morton
 mit the shall appear unto the world
 e Forrest in this plain and naked Nar-
 e wilde rative following : Of the
 to de- which I may plainly averr,
 and lay what holy Nazianzen did
 e same in his Funerall Oration for
 , in his his Sister Gorgonia, viz. ^{α' Ον} ^{τῆ πνεύμα}
 judge- ^{φούμας} ^{α' Ι}
 the line ^{αὐτῆς} ^{εὐδοκίας} &c. Adeo nihil vercor, nè ultra veritatis me-
 of stransillam, sed illud contrà nè infra veritatem subli-
 gloriam ipsius dominum.

am so far from fearing to hyperbolize, or transgress the bounds of modesty, (the common fault of Funerall Orations) that I am sure I shall fall much short in many particulars of the line of verity. For in drawing the Picture of this most excellent Prelate, by so rude a Pencill, I know and acknowledge that there will be indeed so much of the shadow, as will darken and obscure that native beauty and heavenly ornaments, which all they that knew him thoroughly and fully, cannot

ring to by not but attest was lodged
gress th his Person.

the com Here therefore shall be
erall Ora in a more particular and
ore I sha mple Narration of both
any part he Personall and Episco-
f verity all qualities of this Reve-
e Pictur and Prelate, (especially of
lent Pre is holy and heavenly de-
Pencill, portment in these wofull
nowledge and destructive times.) And
e indeed st, in the Acquisition of
adow, a is preferments, his mode-
obscurely was no whit less then
ity and is deserts ; from all tin-
ts, which are of prowling ambition,
ew him walking exactly in the
ly, can steps of that *κατ' ἐξοχήν* Theo-
not 13 *logus,*)

am so far from fearing to hyperbolize, or transgress the bounds of modesty, (the common fault of Funerall Orations) that I am sure I shall fall much short in many particulars of the line of verity. For in drawing the Picture of this most excellent Prelate, by so rude a Pencill, I know and acknowledge, that there will be indeed so much of the shadow, as will darken and obscure that native beauty and heavenly ornaments, which all they that knew him thoroughly and fully, cannot

not

ing to by not but attest was lodged
 greff in his Person.

the com. Here therefore shall be-
 rall Ora- gin a more particular and
 re I shall ample Narration of both
 ny parti- the Personall and Episco-
 verity, pall qualities of this Reve-
 e Picture- rend Prelate, (especially of
 ent Pre- his holy and heavenly de-
 encill, portment in these wofull
 wledge, and destructive times.) And
 indeed first, in the Acquisition of
 dow, at his preferments, his mode-
 obscure- sty was no whit less then
 ty and his deserts; from all tin-
 s, which- dure of prowling ambition,
 w him (walking exactly in the
 y, can- steps of that *rar' lexica Theo-*
 not *I 3 logus,)*

b Exo.
 μετρε ως
 οφθαλμοις
 &c. Vi-
 dete
 quā
 rectē
 quāmodō
 iustē in-
 ter u-
 trumque
 timorem
 negoti-
 um tran-
 sigam, ut
 nec mi-
 nimē ob-
 laam
 præfectu-
 rum ap-
 peram,
 nec obla-
 ram re-
 pudiem:
 το μὲν
 γὰρ ἵπται
 ὁπλοῖς,
 &c.

logus,) Gregory Nazianzen,
 whose record of himself,
 as to that particular, you
 may please to take in his
 own words, ^b Consider how
 rightly and evenly I carried
 my self between those two
 Rocks equally to be feared;
 neither ambitiously to progg
 and seek for Church Digni-
 ties, not free profferred; nor
 when freely profferred, sud-
 dainly and Cynically to refuse
 and contemne them. For as he
 further saith, *Illud est homi-
 num temerarium, hoc in
 obedientium, utrumque impe-
 ritorum.* 1. The one argues

a bold

ianzen,
himself,
ar, you
e in his
der how
carried
ose two
feared;
o progg
Digni-
ed; nor
d, sud-
o refuse
or as he
st homi-
hoc in
e impe-
argues
a bold

a bold Man : The other, a
Disobedient, both indiscreet.
And therefore betwixt
these two extreams, did
this holy Father Bishop
Morton walk according to
the fore-named Patterne of
Gregory Nazianzen, in a
middle way betwixt the
too bold, and too timo-
rous. ' Neither (as he saith)
so impotently ambitious, as
to be in at all preferments;
nor so weakly Cynicall as to
decline those which were
fairely and freely conferred

c Mēto.
τὸν τὸ
ἀγαν
τοῦ αὐτοῦ.
ἰσὺν &c.
Ihs, qui
ad om-
nes pē-
fectas
proli-
unt, et i-

dior, & iis rursus, qui omnes fugiunt, audacior.

on him, and wherein he conceived he might do God and his Church good service : Which how our Bishop hath performed, as (I hope) his works of *Piety, Charity, and Erudition*, which he shall leave behind him, and take with him, (for the works of the righteous follow them into Heaven) will quit me of the labour of particular enumeration, at least for the present.

Apoc. 14.
13.

And as his *Modesty* was singular, in not courting or reaching at those preferments

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vidence
was his
no less
doring
scarcely
outward
those r
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of those
Antisthe
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ments which Divine Providence cast upon him ; so was his *Piety* and *Humility* no less, in not onely not doting upon, but (indeed) scarcely owning of that outward splendor, and those rich accoutrements, which were the *Appendices* of those great Places : Not *Antisthenes*, nor *Crates*, nor *Diogenes* himselfe : nay, (what should I say) nor their holy *St. Francis*, (as they depaint him) was a greater undervaluer, and contemner of the *world*, and *worldly* riches then was
this

this good Bishop; yea, and without their vanity or ostentation. Resembling in that likewise (as in many other Episcopall qualities) the fore-named famous Bishop Nazianzen, *who being advanced to a great and rich Bishoprick (as that likewise of Durham hath been, and is accounted) he scarcely enriched himself with pence or pounds, when he might easily have hoarded up hundreds and thousands, had he been so minded. Yea, and what I find further recorded of that gracious Bishop*

Na-

Nazianzen, most renowned Bishop was so world, to his dituunt his rate repetiv scarcely time (clesia account micall. Bishop particul corded Bishop

nd Nazianzen, I am sure is
or most true in this heavenly
g in Bishop of *Durham* : ^d He
any was so abstracted from the
es) world, and so wholly wedded
Bi- to his book, [Ut agre red-
eing dituum & Administratio-
rich nis rationem ab Oeconomis
wife repetivit :] that he would
and scarcely allow himself so much
cely time (from his affaires Ec-
ence- clesiasticall) as to take an
e ea- account of his affaires Oecono-
oun- micall. How it fared with
d he Bishop Nazianzen, in that
and particular, I find it not re-
ord- corded ; but this I know,
hop Bishop Morton's good hap
Na- was

Qui am-
plissimæ
Ecclesiæ
præful-
instru-
tus, nè a-
nicâ qui-
dem
drachmâ
facultates
suas aux-
it, cum
tamen
maximâ
talento-
rum co-
piam, si-
itâ vo-
luntas e-
jus suffi-
ceret, col-
ligere po-
tuisset.

was to have an an able and
 faithfull Steward, for the
 managing and husbanding
 of his temporall Estate.
 And had this our egregi-
 ously (απειθαρχή) Lord and
 Money - (corning) Prelate
 been himself as sparing a
Promus, as his Steward was
 a carefull *Condus*, he might
 have reserved a sufficient
 portion, where with to have
 lived plentifully (yea even
 in these dog - dayes for Or-
 thodox *Churchmen*) though
 not in that bountifull and
 hospitable way, in which
 he formerly lived, (especi-
 ally

ally
 ham)
 and
 that v
 the ti
 tion)
 fully
 tented
 But
 ed Pre
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 tion)
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 of his
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 in suc

ally when Bishop of *Dur-*
ham) yet in a more free
and plentitull way, then
that wherewithall (during
the time of his sequestration)
he was both cheer-
fully and thankfully con-
tented.

But our heavenly-mind-
ed Prelate (whom I cannot
remember without venera-
tion) chose rather to em-
brace that blessed countell
of his great Lord and Ma-
ster *Christ Jesus*, and stored
up those riches, which his
Steward gathered for him,
in such treasures, as he
knew

knew full well would be
 above the reach of *Plunderers*, or *Sequestrators*, viz.
 the backs and bellies of the
 poor, those heavenly repositories,
 where neither the
rust of this *Iron age* could
 possibly corrupt them, nor
 the *Moaths* and *Caterpillars*
 of this peel'd Commonwealth,
 devour and destroy
 them.

Of which his bounty and
 liberality, the Inhabitants
 of those *Bishopricks* where-
 in he lived, and especially
 the poor, on whom he did
 sow those seeds of eleemo-
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Gabriel
 m sure
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 That he
 great and
 the good
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yness (whereof he shall
reape the happy harvest)
they may be the fittest and
most proper Trumpeters.
shall only add this *Elogi-*
um (as to this point of his
commendations) which I
and reported of that me-
morable Bishop of Orleans,
Gabriel Albaspineus, (and I
am sure may be as truly
verified of, and ascribed to
his our Bishop of *Durham*)
That he onely Stewarded that
great and rich Bishoprick for
the good of others. For that
which a *Jesuite* sometimes
said of the great *Cardinall*
Richelieu,

Richelieu, (I am sure adulatoriously, and I think also falsely, for he left his Nephew one of the greatest *Dukes and Peers of France*) *Quod in tantis fortunæ copiis nihil duxit suum, nisi quod dederit*; may, I am sure, be applied without flattery or falsitie to this our good *Bishop*, who never esteemed any thing properly his own, but what he either gave in private to poor indigent persons, or els in Publique to pious Uses.

Such likewise was his *Candor* and *ingenuity*, that he

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Sir Geo

he never willingly injured
any man, but benefitted
many undeservedly ; yea,
some (I may say) almost
against their wills ; many
(I may say) besides their
deserts. For indeed, he was
a man much what of that
holy and heavenly temper,
as was that *quondam* renow-
ned *Athas* of our English
Church Arch Bishop Whit-
gift, (the want of whose
prudence, patience, and
moderation, these ruthfull
times do too sadly telline)
of whom it is writ by
Sir George Paul (in his life)
K that

e For, this
Arch Bi-
shops
Motto
was,
Vincit
qui pati-
tur : i. e.
He who
suffers, o-
ver comes.

that the way to obtaine
from him some speciall
courtesie, was first to do him
some speciall *injury* °. And
even so it was with this
good Bishop ; it being the
glory of these great Lights,
these leading Saints, to
take out the hardest Les-
sons of Chriitianity, there-
by to imitate their Lord
and Master, *Who sendeth*
Raine, and makes his Sun to
shine both upon the just and
unjust.

Once, I am well assured,
the very contrary may be
affirmed of this good Bishop.
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what is said by some (perhaps too Satyrically) of our Countrey-man Stapleton, then Professor at Louvain; *Quod in tam longa vita, nec vera scribere, nec bene loqui, nec castè sentire de aliis non didicit*: That during his long life, he neither learnt to write truly, or speak honestly, or to think sincerely of any others: meaning (I suppose) of Protestants of our Religion. But this pious and candid relate (of whom we now speak) was not a greater lover and defender of the truth, then an hater of such

as used to speak, or think
 evill of any ; yea, though
 their very enemies. Nei-
 ther did he want any of
Cato's gravity, which yet
 he so tempered with *Cæsars*
affability, as thereby he pre-
 served both his Person and
 Place (as *Naxianzen* re-
 ports that glorious Martyr
St. Cyprian to have done)
 free from *two extreames*, *Pride*
and Contempt, so as neither
 was he envied by the *Great*
 ones, nor undervalued by
 the *Vulgar*.

But amongst all his Epis-
 copall qualities (of which

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more hereafter) I for my
own part admired none
more then his admirable
Constancy, his undistracted
and undisturbed spirit, even
in these dayes of destructi-
on and perturbation : He
mourned, indeed, much
both in private and pub-
lique, for the hideous and
high crying sins of the Na-
tion (not exempting him-
self, such was his humility,
no not from the number of
the chiefest sinners,) but
he much, I say, bewailed
the bold Crimson sins,
which forced Gods pati-
ence,

ence, and hailed such heavy and unheard of Judgements upon both Church and State. For as Erasmus said of Luther, *Dens dedit postremæ huic ætati, propter morborum magnitudinem, tam acrem medicum* : i. e. God gave such a tart and smart Physician, as was suitable to the many and desperate diseases of that evil and last age. And as Charles the fifth, upon the very same occasion, used to say of the Monks and Fryars : *Si frugi fuissent, prout decuit, Sacrificuli, nullo indignissent Luthero* : i. e.

Lord

i. e. If
had been
have been
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And so
as this
heaven
always
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lands a
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Laity,
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i. e. If the Monks and Fryers
had been such as they ought to
have been, they had needed no
reforming Martin Luther.
And so may we surely say,
as this undejected (because
heaven-supported Prelate)
always said, and thought;
had the practice of thou-
sands and ten thousands a-
mong us, both Clergy and
Laity, been in any measure
answerable unto the pro-
fessions of the truly (so
called) Protestant Religion;
we had needed neither
Presbyterian, nor Indepen-
dent Reformation. But as

C. R.

Magis
siccæ ad
ignem,
quàm al-
be ad
messin.

our (now) transcendently glorious King Divinely observed, in that his *Seraphicall Piece* (which is both the shame and glory of our Nation) *Our sins being ripe* (^f may rotten upon the ground) *unto the Harvest*, there was no preventing of either the Fire or Sickle of Gods Justice, from reaping that glory in our Calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity.

Nevertheless, our holy Prelate, adoring and approving the unsearchable wayes and judgements of God,

Lord

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God, stood fast and un-
movable, when the foun-
dations were moved, yea
and removed, *In pavidum*
feriere Ipsum ruinæ. And
for the better undergoing
and over-passing of these
many and great destructive
alterations, which hapned
in these times, he made
that most excellent and in-
comparable Bishop Saint
Augustine his patterne
and exemplar, who in his
book (that full Learned
book) *De Civitate Dei*, thus
writeth of himself; in the
depopulation of the *Affri-*
cane

cane Churches and Cities, by the Gothes and Vandels, he much more bewailed their Spirituall sufferings, then their Temporall. Indeed, the razing of their Cities, the ruining of their Temples, the ravishing of their Wives, the defiling of their Virgins, the Plundering of their houses of whatsoever was either for profit or pleasure, These he confessed were great Temptations; neither did he know how to rest his perplexed soule, but onely by admiring, adoring, and approving Gods

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Gods Righteous Judge-
ments, condoling and con-
demning their own wick-
edness; *Sed supra hæc om-
nia malè eum habuit, &c.*
Above and beyond all these,
was the sad reflection and
cutting consideration, that
after he had, by Forty years
continuall Preaching and
Writing, happily quashed and
sopited so many blasphemous
and damnable Heresies, as had
long infested and infected Gods
Church: He feared a resur-
rection of them all again, and
that a Sluce and inlett would
be opened for their re-entry
and

and tolleration : In that regard, he desired much rather to be dissolved, then to live and to behold the extermination of Gods true Religion, and the introduction of a great many false ones.

And this (even this in these unhappy times) was the case and condition of this our learned, laborious, and Orthodox Prelate, who of all those *Iluds of evils*, and mountains of miseries, which have fallen upon these fate-blasted and star-stricken Kingdoms, esteemed none equall, nor any

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whit comparable to their
spirituall insatuation, their
being [θεοκρατίας] stricken by
God with a vertibility and
vertigo in Religion, none
of all Gods Judgements,
not Sword, not Plague, not
Famine, (no nor all put
together) being of equall
consideration, with the ex-
tirpation or suppression of
the true Religion, together
with an indulgence and
tolleration of false, where
every man is left, (like
another *Micah*) and may Jdgts
17. 5.
without impunity make
unto himselfe both *Gods*
and

and *Priests*, nay Religions and Worships, as many, or as meane, or cheape as himself please.

We know that an *Eng-lish-man*, in former times, was wont to be drawn beyond Seas (by way of a yeare) to shew his inconstancy and fickleness in his apparrell, with a bundle of Cloth upon the one Shoulder, and a payre of Taylors Sheares hanging on the other, to cut out a new fashion for himselfe every moneth, or week, as his fancy should leade him,

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for the clothing and apparrelling of his body. But now alas ! he may be Pictured more scornfully, and yet (God knows) more properly and truely, in respect to his Religion, (which is, or ought to be, the apparrell of the soule) with a sheete of blanck Paper in the one hand, and a Pen full of Inke in the other, to Write every day what Religion he most fancieth, *Papist* or *Protestant*, *Presbyterian* or *Independent*, *Quaker* or *Dipper*, *Arrian* or *Atheist*, *Anabaptist* or *Adamite*,

mite, or what is most in fa-
 shion, or sway with the
 times. These wretched
 times having dealt with
 that *quondam* darling of
 Heaven (the truly so cal-
 led *Protestant Religion*) as
 many hot-spurs and im-
 portunate Suitors dealt
 with a faire, but unfortu-
 nate Lady (because she was
 so faire;) for because no
 one of them could engross
 or enjoy her wholly to
 himself, they most barba-
 rously resolved to cut her
 in pieces, and to enjoy her
 peice meale, amongst them.

Plutarch.

And

Lord

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And thus, even thus have
the *Schismaticks* and *Secta-*
ries of these broken times,
handled the Orthodox *Pro-*
testant Religion; and her
chiefest nourcing Mother
the Church of *England* (not
long since, the glory, or en-
vy, now the scorne of all
her neighbour Sisters) they
having sliced and slit her
into so many Sects, Here-
sies, and Schismes, as there
are Points in the Compass,
or Moons in the Year, that
so they may have (as Saint
Hilary said the *Arians* had)
their *Menstruam fidem*, their
L Monthly

Monethly Religion; and
 (in conclusion) none at all.
 For, as among the Hea-
 thens, the plurality of Dei-
 ties, and making of many
 Gods did marr the true
 one; so among Christians,
 the multiplication of many
 Religions will be found, in
 the end; the ready way to
 destroy all Religion; and
 ere men are well aware, to
 huish in *Atheisme* and pro-
 fanation.

And this was indeed
 that great and cheife sic-
 fast that did peirce and
 perplex our Orthodox Pre-
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nd lates righteous soule, to see
 all. the regularly (yea, and why
 ea- not compleatly reformed)
 ei- *English Church*, whose Do-
 any ctine and Discipline he
 rne had vindicated and defend-
 ns, ed, both by Preaching,
 any Conference, and Writing,
 , in against the *Papist* and *Pu-*
 y to *ritan*, and other *Seſſaries*,
 and by the space of sixty & odd
 , to years together; to see her
 pro- expire, and breath out her
 last, and that not without
 eed as much infamy and dis-
 sic- grace, as some of her un-
 and naturall brats could possi-
 Pre- bly lay upon her: And for
 ates

L 2 a close

a close of all her miseries,
 to behold her dead Corps
~~tantum non~~ buried, as Je-
 hoakin's was, with the buri-
 all of an Asse; *Sepultura in-*
sepulta (as Tully termes it;)
 this, this was in truth the
 very *Cordolinum* which did
 sting him to the quick: For
 as the externall and adven-
 titious accraments where-
 with some former pious
 Princes have nobly and
 royally endowed and en-
 riched the Church; others
 less pious, or rather impi-
 ous, had ignobly dispoiled
 her of their Predecessors
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bounty : And others again
 most pious and provident,
 endeavoured the securing
 of what was left, with the
 hazard of no less then their
 own ruine : (All which are
 demonstrations, that the
 Churches Temporalities are
 no less then *Anathema's*,
 things highly prized with
 all good men) yet, these
 compared with her *Spiritualities*,
 that is, the purity of
Religion and Orthodox wor-
 ship, (for the loss of the one
 is in no wise comparable to
 the loss of the other) the
 dilacerations and distracti-

ons of the Church by Heresies and Schismes in her Spiritualls; much more discomposed and divided the meek spirit of this holy man, then did the devastation of all his own Temporalls (though they not mean ones) by Plunder and Sequestration. And of the truth of this, I can give a signall testification upon my own knowledge.

For when he was advertized (at *Durham* house in the *Strand*, *London*) by a Member of Parliament, old Sir H. ^{Henry} ^{and} V. that the faile of
Bishops

Bishops Lands, as well as
Deans and Chapters, was
that day resolved and con-
cluded by both *Houses*; and
was therefore advised by
that Gent^r. to Petition in
due time for his livelihood
to be granted unto him
some other way then by
that 200^{li}. *per Annum* for-
merly Voted unto him,
(which yet all he never en-
joyed) how did he behave
himselfe upon this no wel-
come information? did he
bewray any discomposure,
or passionate perturbation?
did he, like good old *Eli*,

L 4 upon

upon the sudden news of the *Arks Captivity*, and the sudden departure of the *Glory from Israel* ? did he sink or fall down, and suffer a totall deliquium of Spirit ? No, I my self can witness, he did not ; but like that invincible man of Uz, (who had not his paralell on the face of the earth) like that heroick and heavenly Soule, he gathered up his spirit (in despite of that cutting and afflictive message) and with heart, and hand, and eyes lift up to Heaven, he three times

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repeated that Seraphicall
ejaculation of holy Job;
The Lord hath given, and the
bath taken away; The Lord
hath given, and the Lord
hath taken away, The Lord
hath given, and the Lord hath
taken away: Blessed, Blessed,
Blessed, be the Name of the
Lord; and so returned a-
gain in quiet (from whence
he came) to his Study and
Devotions. This was then
observed, and can be wit-
nessed by a Person of credit
late living, who did at that
present providentially at-
tend on him.

He

Dr.
J. N.

He lived a chaste and unblemished life, in a Cælibate and single condition; and albeit that *Cœlibatus* and *ἄλγος* (simply considered) is onely to be reckoned *inter ἀδιάφορα*, or things indifferent; yet *ἡγούμενον*, or the gift of Continence, is to be esteemed as a speciall Privilege, and favour extraordinary, indulged by God to some choice and especial favorites, especially where it is improved (as it was in this Prelate) to the highest pitch of elevation; for he was not onely free (all

Lo

(all life) but cret And onel I thi them flesh live (was t there for an of th of unc man and r Comp

(all his life long, and long life) from any open crime, but even from the least secret malicious suspition. And indeed (excepting onely those *Primi motus*, as I think the Schoole calls them) from the which no flesh living, or that ever did live (save that onely **ONE**) was totally exempted (and therefore onely **HE**) but for any carnall knowledge of that Female Sex, or act of uncleanness with any woman living, or dead, I dare and must be, thus far his Compurgator, that he went
as

as pure a Virgin to the wombe of the Earth, as erst he came from the wombe of his Mother. I could wish that all the votaries of the *Romish Church*, or at least some of them, who doe so proudly and presumptuously (to say no worse) condemne and decry that state in Clergy-men, which yet the great

Heb. 19. Apostle judged *Honourable amongst all men*; I wish, I say, a many of them would say as much, and withall as truly for the honour of their Church before

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before men, and for their own justification.

This *Bishop* was, for his own person, in many particulars, very much resembling that second honour of *Genevab* Monsieur *Theodore Beza*, whom I have read thus Characterized and Described ; *Staturâ corporis quadratâ, vultu decoro, valetudine firmâ (adeo ut quid esset capite dolere, se propemodum nescire sæpe dixit) vivido ingenio, judicio acuto, memoriâ felici, studio indefesso, comitate & affabilitate nemini secundus.* And
such

such was this Prelate,
 (whom we are now deciphering) of Stature little and cleane, and strong body, an exquisite constitution, comely countenance, constant and seldom interrupted health, quick wit, and solid Judgement, happy memory and indefatigably studious, and in courtesie and condescension second unto none. *Aded ut* (as was further said of Beza) *propter has suas utriusque varias dotes, adjuncta utique tanta longevitate, &c.* so as for their
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both various and great endowments, accompanied with such health and length of dayes (for Mr. Beza, as I Reade, lived eighty six years, and Bishop Morton, yet living, hath already attained to such a vast extension of dayes) as (if I be not mistaken) not any of the Ancient Greek or Latine Fathers, nor Controversall Moderne Writers, either Protestant or Papist, nor any of the blessed Apostles themselves (St. John onely excepted, and of his Age

Histo-

g. Then
living
when the
was with

Historians much differ) not any one of these did attain unto in their Generations: and considering all this longevity and furlongs of time laboriously layd out for the glory of God, and good of his Church (I hope) that I may stile him, in this consideration (without injury or offence of any person living or dead) as I finde *Beza* stiled upon the selte same score, *Ætatis sue Phoenix: The Phoenix of the Age in which he lived.*

And

And here I shall begg
leave, by way of *Parenthe-*
sis, not a little to wonder,
how those *Romish raylers*,
and *Remish Balatrones* can
expedite themselves (I
meane) by objecting a-
gainst *h Calvin, Whittaker,*
Perkins, and some other
Protestant Writers, their
contracted Lives, and im-
mature Deaths, as tokens
of Gods anger and dis-
pleasure against the *Pro-*
testant Religion; notwith-
standing (if need were)
we are able to produce
many other Protestant

h Calvin
died in
the 54.
year of
his age;
Dr. Whit-
takers in
the 47.
Mr. Per-
kins 44.

M Wri.

Writers, of this very last Age, and all *English-men*, who have equalled, or outstripped, both for quantity of dayes, and qualities of Learning, the most (if not all) their coëtaneous Pontificians. In such a Catalogue, I must begin with that great and quick Wit, the last Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, and the late famous Bishop of *Winchester* Doctor *Andrews*, continue it with the mention of that incomparable second *Juell*, and Dr. *Davenant* Bishops of *Sarum*, the
great

great Learned Dr. *White*,
Bishop of *Elie*, Dr. *Moun-*
tague Bishop of *Normich* ;
Dr. *Prideaux* the Learned
Bishop of *Wigorn* ; and to
these, add the two famous
Professors of the Univer-
sity of *Cambridge*, Doctor
Ward, and Doctor *Collins*,
(and many more, which
for brevities sake I for-
beare to Name) none of
all which, but attained at
least their Climactericall,
and some of them ex-
ceeded (their seventy) the
date of mans Life allot-
ted by the Psalmist King

M 2 David

David, Psal. 90. 10.

And for the close of this Catalogue, I may fairely add the two great lights, lately translated from their fading and extinguished Miters here on Earth, unto their abiding and ever flourishing Crowns in Heaven, the famous Primate of *Ireland* Dr *Usher*, late Arch-Bishop of *Armagh*, Aged seventy and six; and that pious and fluent English *Bernard* Doctor *Hall* Bishop of *Norwich*, Aged eighty two: And for a *Coronis* unto them all (in
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this faire Catalogue of
English Writers) I must not
sure forget him, whom I
have in present taske, the
eldest, and first begotten
Brother of them all, the
most Learned and Religi-
ous Doctor Morton Bishop
of *Durham*, still sojourning
and sweating in the *Church*
Militant, drawing to his
ninety fourth year at the
Writing hereof.

Therefore how the fore-
named Objectors of the
Romish Church can expedite
themselves from this vain
expostulation of some emi-

nent Protestant Writers [not
 dimidiating their lives] I,
 for my part, cannot ima-
 gine, unless they will doe
 (as their manner is) to
 play fast and loose for their
 own advantage, and make
 the selfe same thing a
 marke of Gods love and
 favour, in one case ; and
 in another, a syptome of
 his anger and indignation;
 whereas wise men know,
 that the favour and dis-
 favour of Almighty God,
 is not to be measured by
 any externalls whatsoe-
 ver.

Now

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Now as (never too often quoted) Gregory Nazianzen saith, in his Oration of that renowned *Athanasius*, the invincible Archbishop of *Alexandria*; so may I, and must I say, of this worthy Prelate (never enough admired and revered of me) *τι αὐτὸν ὑμῶν ἀγαπῶμεν τὸν ἀσκήτην, &c*) *Quid vobis præscribere attinet, quem Paulus antè veteres depinxit, partim cum Pontificem illum mox deprædicat, qui cælos penetravit (Luc enim usque progredi non dubitabit oratio, cum Scriptura eos, qui* Heb. 4.

M 4 secun-

secundum Christum pro Christo agnoscat) partim cum Timotheo leges imponit, 1 Tim. 3. 12. 13. eum, qui Ecclesie futurus est Antistes, sermone fingens atque informans, &c. Why should I either trouble you, or my self, to super-rogate unto you the delineation or description of a man, whom Saint Paul hath before-hand so compleatly deciphered, partly in the person of that great High Priest, who is entred into the highest of Heavens, Heb. 4. (for thus the Scriptures will warrant my presumption, saith the
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the holy Father) to intitle them to Christ, who lived and dyed unto Christ: And partly in his first Epistle unto Timothy Chap. 3. where he doth most exactly and compleatly describe and Characterize a Bishop, or man of God, with all his properties and qualifications.

And now, if we shall compare these Episcopall Characters, set down by the Apostles, with our present instance, I trow we shall find little variation, or none at all; but in each particular such a plenary

COR-

correspondence and conspi-
 ration ; A Bishop (saith
 that blessed Apostle) who
 surely knew perfectly what
 belonged to a Bishop, if
 ever any ; and had him-
 selfe the most right to that
 proud usurped Title, of
Oecumenicall Bishop, for he
 had dayly care of all the
Churches, 2 Cor. 11. 8. A
 Bishop (saith he) must be
 blameless, the Husband of one
 Wife, (if any at all) vigi-
 lant, sober, of good behavi-
 our, given to hospitality, apt
 to teach. Not given to Wine,
 no striker, not given to fil-
 thy

thy
 bram
 that
 well,
 is, it
 wife
 ction
 nozie
 by p
 conde
 More
 good
 witho
 5, &c
 Lo
 Piſtun
 by ar
 not e

thy lucre, but patient, not a
brawler, not covetous. One
that ruleth his own house
well, having Children (that
is, if he have any, other-
wise his servants) in subje-
ction with gravity. Not a
novice, least being lifted up
by pride, he fall into the
condemnation of the Devill.
Moreover, he must have a
good report of them that are
without, 1 Tim. 3. 2, 3, 4,
5, &c.

Lo ! here the *Effiges* or
Piecture of a Bishop, drawn
by an *Apelles* that could
not erre : And lo ! here a
Tran-

Transcript, or Copy of that Picture in the Person of this Prelate, so lively resembling and representing the Originall, that I dare boldly challenge the most envenomed and foulemouthed Adversary that ever Writ against him, (even *Parsons* himselfe, were he now *in vivis*) to instance in all the aforementioned Episcopall qualifications, positive or privative, wherein this Reverend Prelate Bishop Morton (humane frailties excepted) was justly culpable or

des

defective, so laudably and
 approvedly did he *run his*
race; so happily and so blef-
 sedly *finish his course*, [*Et*
in wilde multa nec minus
bonâ senectate cursum con-
summans,] Closing his Pil-
 grimage in a very great,
 and no less good old age:
 like another Isaac, He gave
 up the Ghost being old and
 full of dayes, and was gathe-
 red to his Fathers, Gen. 35.
 29. That is, (as Nazianzen
 saith of Athanasius) Patri-
 archis, Prophetis, Apostolis,
 Martyribus, & Confessoribus
feliciter adjungitur, qui pro
veritate

*veritate tam patiendo, quàm
 faciendo fortiter dimicavit :*
 That is, He is associated and
 inrolled with those glorious
 Saints the Patriarchs, Pro-
 phets, Apostles, Martyrs,
 Confessors, &c who have
 done and suffered so much for
 Gods truth. [*Quin porro An-
 gelorum consortio fruitur in
 Cælis, quorum vitam diu vixit
 in terris ;*] as Baronius his
 expression is of Saint Am-
 brose ; yea, and moreover,
 He enjoys the blessed society
 of the Angels in Heaven,
 whose imitator and compani-
 on he was whiles he lived

on Earth, having onely
 changed (by this his tran-
 slation, for *Death* I will not
 call it) his place, not his
 company, (as a late Divine
 of this Kingdome is re-
 corded to have said upon
 his death bed,) *Et ut se-*
miel dicam, beatus quod scri-
pserit legenda, & scribenda
fecerit; beatior quod ad ve-
ram pietatem, & regnum
cælorum multos erudierit;
beatissimus quod in Domino
mortuus à laboribus requi-
escit, & æternum cum Chri-
sto & gloriosè vivit. Happy
 in Writing things worthy to
 be

Dr Pri-
 deaux
 late Bi-
 shop of
 Wigorn

be Read, and likewise acting things worthy to be Written; happier in Teaching and Instructing many, both by Books and Sermons in the right way to Heaven; and most happy in Living and Dying in the Lord, and now resting from his Labours, and enjoying the Lord Jesus in everlasting glory.

What Monument his Friends will be able to erect to his Memory, I cannot say; but for his own Coffers, I feare they are too much a Kin unto

Arch-

L

Are
who
two
lay
(as
whi
man
tis v
him
for m
care
on, t
late
and
he d
poor
who
eth)

Arch - Bishop Warham's,
wherein was found onely
twenty Marks, when he
lay upon his death bed,
(as ^k *Erasmus* witnesseth)
which yet the good old
man piously said, *Was* (sa-
tis viatici) enough to bring
him to his journees end; and
for more he took not late
care: with which professi-
on, this our Religious Pre-
late may bid his friends
and the world Adieu; for
he dyed much what as
poor as Saint *Augustine*,
who (as *Possidius* report-
eth) left onely his Library,

^k *Eras.*
præf. an-
te opera
Hierom.

N

and

and divers imperfect Copies of his intended works, which his death prevented the Publishing of. And for his *Chaplaines* and *Allies*, which were neither few, nor meanly provided; yet all of them lying under the same burthen of the *Times* which pressed their Lord & Master, (not one of them al proving a *Vertumnus*, or *Ecebolian time-server*) it may well be feared, they will be as unable as himself to perpetuate his memory by any earthly Monument, as he hath done to that Mir-

ror of Learning : Mr. Isaac Casaubon ; but however it leis matters for those earthly Circumstantialls, because I well know they were much both *Præter* and *Infrà*, besides and below his heavenly speculations. And withall considering that what Gregory Nyssene reports of his Sister *Macrina*, may be truely affirmed of this pious Prelate, viz. *Purè & integrè vivendo paravit sibi Monumentum quod & vitam ipsius decoraret & sepulturam^m. i. e. That by a pure* 11th Westminster Abbey Church

m & th
Cous. ip.

καλλέπιστα & τῇ θανάτῳ ὑτάριον.

and holy life she had prepared for her selfe a lasting Ornament, and a living Monument after Death. And

n For Ep.
Morton
his Dittō
alwayes
was. Mors
vitam au-
fert &
affert.

that is a good Nameⁿ, which is a better preservative of the just mans memory, then all the *Pyramides* and *Polinctures* of *Ægypt*, or the stateliest *Mansoleums* of *Asia*. So as none of his Friends, or neereſt Alliances shall need to bewaile the want of Children, or his not-superviving in his Posterity : For to any such Objection, he may justly reply, as did that

Thebane

Thebane Hercules Epaminondas, (to some that lamented his Orbity) he told them, That he had left two Daughters, His Victories at Leuctra, and Mantinæ, which should eternize his Name to all Posterity. So much more am I assured this our Christian Hercules, may say, That he hath left twelve Daughters, (yea, more then twelve Daughters the Laborious Issues of his Braine, which will continue his Name and Memory, till they and the world take end together.

And now to draw to an end of this unpolished Peice, which in that regard may seem to some too tedious and prolix: perhaps to others too short and scant, (as I confess it is, for such an excellent Subject,) howsoever I shall cloze it, as that afore-mentioned Gregory Nazianzen doth his *Anniversary Oration* for that famous *Arch-Bishop* and *Martyr St. Cyprian*; *Hæc sunt quæ dicenda habuimus, atque haud scio an plura dicere necesse, neque enim si Orationem in longum*

p^{ra}.

produxerimus, quicquam tamen afferre queamus, quod illius virtutibus & existimationi, quam de eo unusquisque concepit, ulla ex parte respondeat. This is part of that I had to say, neither doe I know whether it will be needfull or expedient to say more, for though I should extend (this Tractate) to the utmost, (and weary perhaps both the Reader and my Selfe) yet should I not be able to produce any thing answerable to the worth of this Prelate, and of those many excellent merits which

all good men knew, and willingly acknowledge (to end as I began) were lodged in his Person.

If I shall live to heare of his transmigration from this life to a better, (which indeed I am loath to stile a *Death*, because I know, whensoever that day and houre shall come) he may comfortably say unto his Friends, as *Miconius* writ to *Luther*, *Decumbere se quidem ; sed vitaliter, non lataliter ægrotare* : That sick he was indeed ; but it was
a vitall

of his
return
Engla

Lord Bishop of Duresme. 185

a vitall, not a mortall sickness ; (or) a sickness unto Life, rather then unto Death.

I say, whensoever I shall heare of that his ° Translation from Earth to Heaven, though I shall not perhaps use those words of the Prophet *Elisba*, which *Melancthon* did use, when News was first brought him of *Luthers* Death, *Occidit currus, & auriga Israel : The Chariot and Chariettier of Israel* are

o This
blessed
man died
at Efton-
Manduit,
the house
of that
honourable
Baronet
Sir
Henry
Yelver-
ton, on
St. Michael's
day,
1659.
and of
his age,
95. and

of his consecration 34. so neare he lived to the happy return of his sacred Majesty Charles the Second into England.

fallen :

P. J. U.
Arch-Bishop of
Armagh;
and J. H.
Bishop of
Norwich

fallen : Yet reflecting on him, and those Religious Prelates^p, the Primate of Ireland, and the Bernard of England lately deceased, (and not to mention divers others Translated likewise from these calamitous and troublesome times.) I shall make bold to use the words of another Prophet, even the Prophet Isaiah, *Iustus perit, & nemo requirit, &c.* The Righteous perish, and no man layeth it to heart : and mercifull men are taken away, few (I doubt) considering that the
Righ-

Righteous are taken away
from the evill to come :
Isay 57. 1. That is, from
the evill of Gods eminent
Judgements; which if they
should be meeted to these
sinfull Nations, by the
hand of Divine Justice,
in a commensuration un-
to our sins, what can we
expect but a ~~second~~ ^{second} desolation and de-
struction of our *Jerusalem*.
Which God of his infinite
mercy avert, if it may
stand with his holy coun-
sells; and either translate
these Judgements from us,
or

us from them ; and enable all those Persons, upon whom they shall fall, with unshaken Faith, and invincible patience to endure and overcome them : Ever more Praying, Praying, and confessing, with good Nehemiah, unto Almighty God ; *Thou, O Lord, art just in all that is brought upon us, for thou hast done right, but we have done wickedly, Nehem. 9. 33.*

Unto that merciful and glorious God, *Trinity in Unity, and Unity in Trinity*

Lord Bishop of Duresme. 189

Trinity, be ascribed of all
Creatures both in Heaven
and Earth, All Honour,
Glory, Might, Majesty, and
Dominion for Evermore.
Amen. Amen.

J. N. D. D.

FINIS.
